THE

North-China-Herald.

VOL. II., N°. 99. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1852. PRICE, D$. 15 P ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. FRANCIS BULKELEY JOHNSON, is authorized to sign our firm by procuration.

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.

Canton, 29th March, 1852.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT CRAWFURD ANTROBUS has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firms,—which now consists of, Mr. HUGH HAMILTON LINDSAY, Mr. WALTER DAVIDSON, Mr. WILLIAM HOGG, and Mr. ROBERT CRAWFURD ANTROBUS.

LINDSAY & Co.

Of Hongkong, Canton, & Shanghai.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1852.

NOTICE.

MR. FLETCHER WESTRAY, is authorised to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 10th November, 1851.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY.

City of Washington.

Under the Direction of AARON HAIGHT PALMER, of New York, Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Director of the late American & Foreign Agency of that City, and WORTHINGTON GARRETTSON SNETHEN, of New Orleans, also a Counsellor of said Court, and late Solicitor of the United States General Land Office.

THIS Establishment is formed for the following objects:—

1. For conducting Professional Business in the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Prosecution and Recovery of Claims against the American Government;

2. For Collections generally, embracing Debts, Legacies, and Inheritances in the United States, and the adjacent British Possessions;

3. For the Purchasing of Lands in any of the States or Territories of the Union, and Loaning Money's on Mortgage of Real Estate lying therein;

4. For Investment of Funds in the United States and State Stocks and Loans, and, generally, for the Transaction of all Business pertaining to a Law, Loan, or Banking Agency.

All communications addressed, *post-paid*, to Messrs. PALMER and SNETHEN, American and Foreign Agency, City of Washington, will receive prompt and faithful attention.

PALMER & SNETHEN.

INSURANCES.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.

SECRETARIES:

Messrs. LINDSAY & Co., *Hongkong, Canton*, and *Shanghai*.

AGENTS:

Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co., *London.*
" LECKIE & Co., *Bombay.*
" SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., *Calcutta.*
" PARRY & Co., *Madras.*

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong*.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,

Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England*.

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

O. C. EDMOND, or J. A. OLDING, *Hongkong*.
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., *Shanghai*.
J. S. SPARKES, *Singapore*.
A. EMERSON, or R. S. WALKER, *Calcutta*.
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay*.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE, are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton or Shanghai*.

GILMAN, BOWMAN & Co.

Shanghai, 12th April 1852.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,.....	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company, ...	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,.....	40,000	80,000
Bengal Insurance Society,.....	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ½ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, ESQ.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, ESQ.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

FOR SALE.

SODA-WATER & LEMONADE,

WILL shortly be prepared, and on sale at the *Dispensary of Drs. Hall & Murray*.—

SODA-WATER, 75 cents per Dozen.
LEMONADE, 1 dollar ,, ,,

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of one dollar per dozen, unless returned within one month.

Shanghai, April 16th, 1852.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned SODA-WATER and LEMONADE.

SODA-WATER, 75 Cents per dozen.
LEMONADE, 1 Dollar Do.

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of 1 dollar per dozen—if not returned within one month.

JOHN MILLER.

Shanghai, 27th May, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A few Cases (each one dozen) of JACQUESSON'S FLEUR DE SILLERY CHAMPAGNE.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 30th March, 1852.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, PORT, CLARET, and French BRANDY, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 2d, 1852.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

ON SALE.

PORT, four years in bottle, CLARET, LIGHT GOLD SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.

Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

SHANGHAE,

ESTABLISHED IN 1844,

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

CATALOGUE OF STATIONARY

JUST RECEIVED

PER *CHALLENGER*.

THE undersigned respectfully beg to call the attention of the Foreign Community to the following choice selection of STATIONARY:—

Super. Royal Ledger ruled double and bound calf ex. dble. russia bands, lettd. and paged. Loose Index 2 lettd. half bound basil flush,
Royal Ledger ruled double bound rough calf ex. russia ends, lettd. and paged,
Loose Index 1 lettd. half basil flush,
Royal Journal, ruled and bound calf ex. lettd. and paged,
Medium Ledgers ruled single, and bound calf ex., Index 2 lett. lettd. and folio'd,
Medium Journals, ruled and bound calf ex., lettd. and paged,
Demy Ledger ruled single and bound calf ex. Index 2 lett. lettd. and folio'd,
Demy Journal, ruled and bound calf ex. lettd. and paged,
Demy Cash Book, ruled double, bound calf ex. lettd. and folio'd,
Demy Minute Book, ruled and bound russia ex. lettd.,
Demy Minute Book, ruled and bound calf ex. lettd.,
Demy Day Books, ruled and bound calf ex. lettd. and paged,
Demy Day Books, half-bound basil ex. lettd. and paged,
Demy Letter Books, ruled and bound calf ex. Indexes lettd. and paged,
Demy Letter Books, half-basil ex. Index lettd. and paged,
Demy Invoice Books, ruled and bound calf ex. Index lettd. and paged,
Demy Invoice Books, bound basil ex. grained, index lettd. and paged,
Demy Account Current Book, ruled and bound rough calf ex. Index lettd. and paged,
Demy Account Current Book, bound basil ex. grained, lettd. Indexed and folio'd,
Demy Consignment Books, ruled and bound rough calf ex. paged and lettd.,
Demy Consignment Books, bound basil ex. grained lettd. and paged,
Medium oblong 4to. Bill Books, ruled and printed to patt. bound calf ex. lettd. both sides,
Foolscap Cash Books, ruled single, bound calf ex. lettd. and folio'd,
Fine Blue laid foolscap, hand made,
Fine Blue laid foolscap, machine made,
Fine Blue laid wove foolscap, machine made,
Sfine. Blue laid foolscap, R. & B.'s,
Sfine. Blue ruled X ft. only, R. & B.'s,
Fine Blue laid post machine,
Sfine. large blue laid 4to. post, R. & B.'s,
Fine large Cream wove 4to. post, machine,
Fine large blue wove 4to. post, machine,
Sfine. large thick cream laid 4to. post, hand,
Sfine. large thin blue wove 4to. post, hand,
Sfine. ex. large blue wove bank 4to. post,
Sfine. large blue wove bank 4to. post,
Sfine. ex. large ex. thin, Cream laid post 4to.,
Sfine. ex. large ex. thin French bank post 4to. blue wove,
Royal 4to. Guard Books, single guarded half-bound basil, index and strap and buckle,
Books ex. large 4to. prepared copying paper, half-bound basil, index and paged,
Foolscap Books, ruled X ft. half-bound basil cut flush...
Demy 8vo. Banker's Pass Books bound white vellum tucks and pockets,
Foolscap long folio books, Day Books, ruled and half-bound basil common,
Foolscap Books, ruled X ft. half-bound basil,
Sets of Bills of Exchange, printed in Triplicate from plate, bound as follows—
Books, 200 sets ea., leather backs,
Books, 100 sets ea., drab paper,
Sets of Bills of Exchange, printed in Triplicate from another plate, bound as follows—
Books, 200 sets ea., leather backs,
Books, 100 sets ea., drab paper,
Bills of Lading printed from Transfer made from Steel plate in parcels of 250 each,
Foolscap folio Minute Books, ruled and bound basil ex. grained and lettd.,
Fine blue laid foolscap machine,
Fine cream laid foolscap machine,
Post 8vo. Mem. Books X ft. basil flush,
Foolscap Mem. Books X ft. basil flush,
Ex. Sfine. hard sealing wax,
Sfine. laid Super. Royal, R. & B., Best,
Do. Super. Royal, Do., Second,
Do. Royal, R. & B., Best,
Do. Royal, Do. Second,
Do. Medium, Do. Best,
Do. Medium, Do. Second,
Do. Demy, Do. Best,
Do. Demy, Do. Second,
Do. Imperial,
Do. 36 lined Brief,
Do. 42 lined Brief,
Do. ex. large 4to. prepared copg. paper,
Do. Foolscap Do. Do.
Do. Large folio Do. Do.
Do. Blue laid 4to. Copy,
London made wrought Iron Arm folio Copying Machine, bronzed with brass balls on mahogany 3 drawer stand complete No. 9,
Copying plates covered cloth for copying direct into Books,
Flannels for keeping plates damp,
Folio damping and drying Books,
4to. Do. Do.
Large Do. Brushes,
Small Do. Do.
4to. drying Papers,
Folio Oiled Do.
4to. Do. Do.
12, 13, and 18 in. black ebony Rulers No. 1,
Small Red Ink,
Dble. dble. crown tracing Paper,
Sets of Charts, Hongkong to Yang-tsze-keang,
Extra Charts of the Yang-tsze-keang,
Do. of the Chusan Group,
China Seas in 2 sheets,
Charts of the various Straits,
Do. North Pacific from China to North America,
Copies of Maryatts Code of Signals,
Do. of McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary,
Marble Paper assorted,
Boxes of letter size Envelopes adhesive and stamped with die 150 each,
Boxes note size 250 each,
Ivory Letter Paper,
Cream laid Note Paper,
Note and Letter mid. black border,
Boxes Note Envelopes,
Official Envelopes adhesive and stamped,
Cream Wove,
Red Ink Glasses,
Albert Note Paper,
Queen's Do. thick,
Sfine. Red Tape,
String Boxes,
Wax Tapers,
Taper Boxes,
Pieces Bottle India Rubber,
Do. Patent Do. thick,
Boxes Steel Pens, A. R. & B.'s, fine,
Do. Do. Commercial Do.
Do. Do. Correspondence Do.
Pen Holders,
Best H. B. Pencils,
Commercial Pencil,
Ivory Folders,
Scissors assorted,
Imperial Manifold Writer, Russia ex. large 4to. with box for ink &c., and strong outside leather case,
Ex. large 4to. books of copying paper,
Ex. large 4to. carbonate books,
Large 4to. carbonate books,
Large 4to. Manifold Writers, whole bound black Spanish,
Ex. large do.; half-bound,
Large do., half-bound,
Black wood Ink-stand,
Quills No. 1 & 2, Pink Tie and Green,
Pens, Pink, Green and Blue,
Packets 600 ea. office dipped Pens, Green,
Map files and wires,
Tin Boxes of Wafers,
Bottles of Best Black Ink,
Bottles Copying Ink,

ALSO AN ASSORTMENT OF FANCY READING BISCUITS IN TINS.

Viz:

Mixed Reading Biscuits,		Seed Reading Biscuits.	
Queen's Do.	Do.	Lemon Do.	Do.
Pic Nic Do.	Do.	Cinnamon Do.	Do.
Crackiel small Do.		Arrow-root Do.	Do.
Do. large Do.		Shrewsbury Do.	Do.
Currant Tunbridge Do.		Ginger Drop Do.	Do.
Ginger Reading Do.		Albert's Do.	Do.

The above Stationary has been selected from one of the most celebrated houses in London, and will be disposed of at moderate prices; due notice will be given as soon as the goods are opened.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 1st June, 1852.

JUST RECEIVED PER LATEST ARRIVAL

AND ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A fine assortment of MUSLINS DE LAINE, Assorted Colors; White Silk LACE; Do. EDGING; White Cotton and Thread LACE; Black LACE; EDGING of all descriptions; Ladies' COLLARS, MITTS, and CHEMISETTES, QUEEN'S BLOND; French Satin RIBBONS; French Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS, a large assortment of French Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES; Ladies' SHAWLS, MUSLIN, and NET DRESSES; Plain NET; Cotton HOSE; Gentlemen's Cotton HOSE, Silk SHIRTS, Merino Do., Pink Cotton Do., Plain Cotton PANTALOONS, and White Cotton Do.; White Muslin Window CURTAINS; also a large variety of SUNDRIES and Fine GOODS too numerous to describe.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 6th May, 1852.

JUST RECEIVED AND ON SALE

BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

THE undermentioned OILMAN'S STORES and STATIONERY. These Goods have all been carefully selected by the best London Houses and are to be had on most reasonable terms.—

Oilman's Stores:

Jams; Jellies; Patras Currants in Jars; French Imperial Plums; Muscatel Raisins; Jordan Almonds; Barcelona Nuts; Dried Herbs; Red Herrings; Fresh Salmon, in Tins; Green Peas; Carrots; Mock Turtle Soup; Soup and Bouilli; Sardines; Oysters; Haddocks; Salted Salmon, in Jars; Scotch Oatmeal, in Tins; Pearl Barley; Berkley and Chedder Cheese; York Hams; Bacon, in Tins; Pickles; Mustard; Beef-Steak Sauce; Essence of Anchovies; Assorted Sauces; Capers; Olives; Anchovy Paste; Bottled Fruits; Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup; and Salad Oil.

Stationery:

Consisting of Large size French Overland Post; Do. do. Note; Cream laid Note; Albert size do.; Queen's do.; Vandyke do.; Quarto do.; Large Note; Yellow Wove do.; Self-sealing Envelopes; Initial Wafers; Wafers; Private Ledgers, in Russian Leather Cases; Morocco Dressing Cases; Fore-in Envelopes; Account Books; Pocket Ledgers; Private Ledgers, with Lock; and numerous others articles.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 6th May, 1852.

ON SALE

BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A Fine Assortment of LINING suitable for Ladies' Dresses and other purposes; Also, FANCY CHECKS for Ladies' and Children's Dresses; and an Assortment of Cotton CANVAS.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 26th February, 1852.

ON SALE

BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

AN assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY & PROVISIONS, all of which are of the best description.—

Ship Chandlery:

Best Europe Rope, from ¾ to 8 inches; Umberline; Marline; Houseline; Spun-yarn; Oakum; Twine; Stockholm Tar; Stockholm Pitch; Sheathing Copper, from 14 to 24 oz.; Composition Coppering Nails, from ¾ to 1¼ inch; Copper Pump Tacks, from ¾ to 1¼ inch; Best Treble Purchase Blocks Brass Sheaved, Plank; and Bolted; Single Do. Do.; Double and Single 4 inch Blocks, with Brass Sheeves; Double and Single Blocks 5 to 10 inch leather coak'd; Superior London White, Black, Yellow, Stone, Red, Bright Red, and Green Paints in 28-lbs. Iron Kegs; Boiled Oil in Cask and 5 gallon Iron Tanks; Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Turpentine; Parker's patent Black Varnish; Coal Tar; Whiting and Canvas of various description, from N°. 1 to 6.

Provisions:

Fine fresh Bacon; Hams; Cheese; Butter; Salted Salmon in Jars; Pickled Herrings; Dutch Herrings in Bottles; Red Herrings in 1 & 2 doz. each Tin; Cod Sounds in Bottles.

Saddlery, &c.:

1 Saddle with shifting Pilch for Gentlemen or Ladies; 1 Small Hunting Saddle; Curb-Bridles; Snaffle Bridles; Hunting and Riding Whips; Patent Burners; Strong double soled and single soled Wellington Boots.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

FOR SALE.

AT the Godowns of the undersigned.

HOCK, in 1 dozen cases.
CLARET, in 1 dozen cases.
PALE SHERRY, 15 & dozen cases.
BEER, PORTER, and STRONG ALE.

HARGREAVES & Co.

Shanghai, 21st April 1852.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER, AND GENERAL STORE-KEEPER SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

BISCUITS REFIRED,

&c., &c., &c.

ON SALE.

JUST RECEIVED AND TO BE HAD AT THE STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

AN assortment of GLASS & CHINA WARE, consisting of DECANTERS, Pints and Quarts; Wine, Claret, and Champaign GLASSES; Tumblers and Soda-Water Do.; Finger Do.; Pickle BOTTLES; Handsome WATER and MILK JUGS; ICE PLATES; CRUETS to be had separately; GLASS SALTS; Rich CUT LUSTRES; A few pairs Rich VASES; Handsome TEA and BREAKFAST SETS; DESSERT SERVICES &c.

Also an Invoice of Haberdashery MUSLIN DRESSES, MANTLES, SLEEVES, COLLARS, &c., &c.

Oilman's Stores:

JAMS and JELLY, 1-lb. Jars; Best MARMALADE, in Tins; Bottled FRUITS; PICKLES; SAUCES; CAPERS; VINEGAR, and MUSTARD; Best English Yellow SOAP; Price's Best Windsor SOAP; VIOLET POWDER, and PUFF Boxes; Cloths, Hair, and Tooth BRUSHES; Sets of Shoe BRUSHES; Scrubbing Do. (English); LOZENGES, of all kinds at per Bottle; ARROW-ROOT, at per lb., or Tins 6-lb. each.

Stationery:

FOOLSCAP, LETTER, and NOTE PAPER, MOURNING PAPER; ENVELOPES; Red and Black SEALING WAX; Marking INK; WAFERS; INDIA RUBBER; Best STEEL PENS; Blotting CASES in Roan and French Morocco; Clasp POCKET-BOOKS; a few Vols. BOOKS (Best Authors); 60 Vols. CHAMBERS EDUCATIONAL COURSE.

Also Sets of School Room MAPS; the Sets of MAPS consisting of England, Ireland, Scotland, Europe, Palestine, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, & the World or Two Hemispheres.

EDWARD HALL.

Shanghai, 4th June, 1852.

HOUSES.

TO LET.

A DWELLING HOUSE.

Apply to

J. MACDONALD.

Shanghai, 15th June, 1852.

FOR SALE OR HIRE.

FROM the 1*st of August next*, when they will be in complete repair, the HOUSE and GODOWNS lately occupied by the undersigned.

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghai, June 1st, 1852.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE HOUSE at present occupied by the Rev. Mr. MCCLATCHIE. For particulars apply to

J. MACKRILL SMITH.

Shanghai, 12th May, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE holder of Bill of Lading for 3 Cases marked *C|D*, received per *Old England*, can have the same on application to

SHAW, BLAND & Co.

Shanghai, 14th April, 1852.

* C with D in a diamond.

W. E. AYER,

AUCTIONEER,

SHANGHAI.

A CARD.

R. MEREDITH,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

SHANGHAE.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE

AT

Messrs. H. FOGG & Co.'s,

Sole Agents.

MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS. For further particulars, See Advertisement *last page*.

Shanghae, 18th June, 1852.

JUST PUBLISHED,

PRICE.....10 Cents per Copy.

THE DELEGATES' VERSION

OF THE

NEW TESTAMENT

IN CHINESE.

PARTIES wishing to circulate the same may procure them at Eight Dollars per Hundred, by application at the PRINTING OFFICE belonging to the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

SHANGHAI,

20th February, 1852.

HICKIE, BORMAN & Co.

SHIP, AND INSURANCE BROKERS, CUSTOM-HOUSE, AND GENERAL FORWARDING AGENTS.

4 ORIENTAL PLACE, SOUTHAMPTON, AND 127 LEADEN HALL STREET, LONDON.

PACKAGES, PARCELS, &c., by the *Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Vessels* transhipped at SOUTHAMPTON into Steamers for AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c., or forwarded to any other part of the world. Charges *Moderate—Insurance Effected.*

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Shanghai, Saturday, June 19, 1852.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wilson, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTIONS, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our trade.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

DIED.—On the 20th of April, ELLEN, the wife of DANIEL BROOKE ROBERTSON, Esq., H. B. M. Vice-Consul, &c., at Shanghae.

LATEST DATES.

England,	April 24.	Manila,	May 18.
Madras,	May 14.	Sydney,	April 14.
Bombay,	May 17.	New Zealand,	Nov. 1.
Calcutta,	May 17.	Amoy,	June 5.
Colombo,	May 21.	Hongkong,	June 10.
Galle,	May 23.	Ningpo,	June 10.
Penang,	May 28.	New York,	April 10.
Singapore,	May 30.	Boston,	April 9.
Batavia,	May 30.	San Francisco,	April 24.

PASSENGERS from Hongkong per Steamer *Lady Mary Wood*, (sailed 10th and arrived at Shanghai 13th instant)—

Mr. and Mrs. Fearon, Mr. and Mrs. Hargreaves, Messrs. James Bowman, F. E. Carneiro, F. Booker, H. H. Warden, D. Fletcher, and T. Langridge.

PASSENGERS hence to Hongkong per Str. *Lady Mary Wood*, 18th instant—

Prince William of Hesse, The Lord Bishop of Victoria, Messrs. A. G. Dallas, L. Macandrew, and D. Fletcher.

The Steamer carried down with her upwards of Six hundred bales of Silk.

THE April Mail, which arrived in Hongkong on the 5th of June, is, we believe, the quickest on record;—35 days to Singapore, and 41 to Hongkong, with 5 for the passage up: bringing Shanghai within 46 days of London! We give some extracts elsewhere.

ON Saturday it was reported in Shanghai, that the New Dock for repairing ships near *Hung-keaou*, had been quite destroyed by the irruption of the water. We took, therefore, the earliest opportunity, on Monday evening, to visit the scene of the supposed disaster, and were glad to have ocular proof of the falseness of the report circulated.

The Dock is perfectly secure, not a pile has been displaced—the *Sea Breeze* was then in dock, and many coolies were engaged displacing the mud embankment made for forming a dry dock, whilst vessels are being refitted.

Upon questioning the engineer and builder, Mr. Dewsnap, he stated that on Saturday, the embankment had sprung a leak whereby the water had passed in so rapidly from the river as to fill the dock, but no other accident had occurred.

It seems that the mud used for forming the embankment, is of too porous a nature for the purpose of barring out the water. Mr. Dewsnap says, however, that he can procure clay in the neighbourhood that will prove efficient for the purpose, and had the Captain of the *Sea Breeze* not been doubtful of his doing so, he would have soon replaced the broken embankment and dried the Dock with the Chain pumps, of which we noticed several along the inner embankments.

We merely make the above remarks for the benefit of those here or at a distance, who cannot visit the works,—as we were glad to observe many parties wending their way on Monday evening towards the Dock, in order to ascertain by personal inspection the amount of damage caused to the works. We trust, therefore, that the only inconvenience arising from the inlet of the water will be a very short delay, and that precautions will be effectually taken to prevent a recurrence of the accident above mentioned. It would be highly desirable to have a pair of Dock-gates constructed, but, we understand, the cost is far too great at present for that project to be entertained.

WE had intended to have given some account this week of the singular affray that occurred at Woosung some time since, but owing to the arrival of the mail and consequent despatch of correspondence in reply, to save this month's mail from Hongkong,—we are unable to obtain the particulars in time; we must therefore defer it till our next issue.

ABOUT half past 11 o'clock on the night of the 14th instant, a fire was discovered to have broken out in the Eastern range of Messrs. Dent, Beale & Co.'s Warehouses. Immediately on the alarm being given, the fire-engine of the establishment and that of Messrs. Gilman, Bowman & Co. were got to work, and Captain Sanderson of H. M. Brig *Lily* sent his ship's company on shore to render assistance with the utmost promptitude. In a few minutes, however, the flames burst through the windows, and it was found necessary to break down the roof of the adjoining part of the godown (it being divided into several compartments) in order to prevent the fire from spreading. This was quickly done by the officers and seamen of the *Lily*, and there being a good supply of water, it was got under about 4 A.M., doing no further injury than the destruction of that portion of the building where it originated, together with its contents. Every attempt has been made to ascertain the cause of the accident but without success.

It is surprising that here, where two or three Fire Insurance Companies have Agencies and grant Policies—there should be but the two fire-engines above alluded to, and these belonging to private individuals. We believe that in this instance, one of the Insurance Offices receives a practical lesson on the advantage to themselves of preventing fires, or subduing them when they occur. The benefit of having warehouses built in divisions with brick party walls is already shown in this case, as had it not been for the adoption of this plan, certainly the whole range of godowns, and probably the surrounding buildings also, must have been destroyed. Too much praise cannot be given to Captain Sanderson and the Officers and Crew of the *Lily* for the promptitude and energy they displayed on this occasion, and it should be mentioned, that the Engine of Messrs. Gilman, Bowman & Co. did most efficient service.

THE *Challenger* has made an excellent passage from London of 108 days. The *Hannibal** sailed a few days before and arrived at Woosung on Thursday, the 17th, passage 120 days. The former was built by Messrs. Green & Co., of Blackwall, London, the latter at Aberdeen, and is a first class clipper,—so the Londoners have won the race this time, by 12 days.

We are glad to see so many fine ships, British and American, in port ready for the opening season. The *Nightingale*, and *John Bertram*, of Boston, are two splendid vessels and beautifully fitted up for passengers, especially the former.

* Believed to be a sister ship to the *Stornaway*.

We give publicity to the following communication, in reply to the charges herein mentioned:—

POST-OFFICE, VICTORIA,
Hongkong, 9th June, 1852.

DEAR SIR,—Observing by your issue of the 8th ultimo that, charges are therein preferred against this Office, calculated to lead to the belief that due attention is not given in regard to the despatch of the Mails from hence to Shanghai, I feel called upon, in justice both to myself, and those connected with the Office, to assure you that, such is not the case. I annex a statement of the dates of arrival in this Port, of the Monthly Mail Steamers, since January last, together with the dates of despatch of the Shanghai portions of the Mails, which, if compared with the daily reports of the Harbor-Master, (the only ones furnished for my guidance,) will, I apprehend, bear ample proof that the first opportunity, upon each occasion, was taken advantage of for the transmission of the Shanghai Mails.

With respect to the January and February Mails having been put on board the Hon. Co.'s Str. *Semiramis*, for transfer to the *Lily* at Amoy, I beg to state that, from the notice received from the Senior Naval Officer, I had every reason to suppose it the quickest mode of transit, as the Steamer had orders to tow the Brig well up to her Port of destination;—and I certainly did not anticipate any occurrence likely to disturb the arrangement.

Had the *Lily* been fortunate in making a good passage upon the occasion in question, and the Mails put on board one of the Coasting Vessels instead, a similar outcry would, doubtless, have been the result.—Dear sir, yours faithfully,

THOMAS HYLAND,
Post-Master.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."
Shanghai.

Dates of arrival of Monthly Steamers at Hongkong, with dates of despatch of Mails for Shanghae.

January 5th.—Mail arrived.—Shanghai Mail despatched per *Audax*, on the 22d January,—first vessels reported.*

* We observe the *Island Queen*, sailed from Hongkong 11th January.—*Ed. N.-C. H.*

February 12th.—Mail arrived.—Shanghai Mail despatched per *Ione*, on the 16th.

March 27th.—Steamer arrived.—No European Mails received. All Letters, &c., for Shanghai, sent per *Shanghai*, on the 31st.

April 11th, (night.)—Double Mails arrived. Sorting completed on the 12th.—Mails for Shanghai, per H. C. Str. *Semiramis*, on 17th.

May 9th.—Mails arrived.—Shanghai Mails per *Lady Mary Wood*, on 14th.

June 5th.—Mails arrived.—Shanghai Mails to be despatched per *Lady Mary Wood*, on 10th.

Post Office, Victoria, 9th June, 1852.

The general tone of the Produce Markets up to the Holidays was that of extreme flatness; but since the resumption of business somewhat of a better feeling (and, consequently more activity) has prevailed. The Tea Market was not fully supplied early in the month, and buyers awaited with some anxiety the arrival of numerous vessels known to be close at hand, but detained by adverse winds: meanwhile, importers held firmly. Many arrivals having taken place, and a fair proportion being placed on the market, a considerable business resulted, but at a slight decline upon common, and somewhat more upon the Ho How and Ho Nahm sorts of Congou. Other descriptions have varied but little. The last news from China is generally looked upon as favorable;—but until the increased export is confirmed by another mail, there is but slight prospect of general prices being thereby improved.

The Overland Mail arrived unusually early, namely, on the 13th instant: the latest dates were from Canton to the 26th, and from Shanghai to the 17th February.

The arrivals from Shanghai, are—March 29, *Euphrates, Calder*,—April 3, *Anne Jane, Quintin Leitch, Stately*, and *Abergeldie*.

The Stock in the United Kingdom amounted on the 31st ultimo, to 56,655,000 lbs. against 53,411,000 lbs. on the 31st March, 1851.—*Wm. Jas. & Hy. Thompson's, Tea Circular, April 22.*

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.—Her Majesty's steamer *Conflict*, from the river Plate, arrived at Queenstown, Cork, on Friday week, having on board the late Dictator of Buenos Ayres, General Rosas, his family, and suite. The *Conflict* left the river Plate on the 10th February, touched Bahia on the 5th of March, and was bound for Portsmouth, but was obliged to put into Cork owing to head winds. It is stated that during her voyage one of the boilers burst, by which four men were killed. The General and his family landed and walked about Queenstown.

It has been announced that the new iron screw-ship *Chusan*, which has been built for the service between Singapore and Sydney on the bi-monthly Australian route of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, will be despatched from Southampton for Sydney on the 16th of May, calling at the Cape of Good Hope, Adelaide, and Melbourne. Her capacity is 700 tons, and she is intended to carry about 35 first and 15 second cabin passengers.

Potato planting is going on vigorously in Ireland, owing to the fineness of the season. An abundant harvest, not only of that produce, but all cereal crops, is confidently expected, the accounts from all quarters of the country being of the most gratifying kind, and the weather and state of the soil everything that the farmer could wish.

On Friday morning week the *Triton*, bound from Bremen to Cardiff, was anchored off the Bill of Portland, when a Dutch trader, name unknown, in working up, ran into to the *Triton* amidships, doing her considerable damage by the collision. The Dutchman was low in the water, and, her hull receiving a severe shaking, she soon began to fill, and went down in deep water, when every soul on board perished, except the master and his brother, who were fortunately picked up by a pilot boat.

The proprietors of the Bank of Manchester (being one of the chartered joint-stock banks which stopped payment about ten years ago) have given notice that they will resume business. Many of these proprietors were involved in losses ranging between £20,000 and £30,000.

The project for the establishment of a Crystal Palace in the Champs Elysées is going on with great activity. A company, formed of capitalists, has already subscribed the amount necessary for this undertaking, and it is occupied in examining the plans which have been submitted by a number of French and foreign artists. M. Sallandrouze de Lamornaix, commissary of the Government at the London Exhibition, is at the head of this company.

A method of obtaining and applying motive power by counterbalance weights, so arranged as to counterbalance each other during the return strokes of the engine, and thereby to require little or no expenditure of power in returning to their original working positions, has been patented by Mr. Faulkener, of Cheadle.—*Illustrated London News*, April 24.

UNITED STATES.—Advices to the 7th inst., from New York state that throughout the country the sole object of interest at the present moment is congressional, municipal, and presidential electioneering. At St. Louis a sanguinary riot occurred, which resulted in the destruction of several houses, which were set fire to by the mob, in retaliation for having been fired upon. Several lives were lost, and many persons were badly wounded during the conflict.

The trial of the alleged Cuban expeditionists, O'Sullivan and Lewis which had occupied the courts for several days, terminated on the 5th instant in the discharge of the jury without a verdict, they being unable to agree, and the judge being opposed to forcea verdict.

In congress the only business of importance which had been transacted was the passing of a resolution affirming the finality of the compromise measures passed by the last Congress for a settlement of the slavery question, and making provision for the delivery of fugitive slaves.

In the Senate, on the 6th inst., a petition was presented from Henry O'Reilly, proposing to establish a line of communication, by mail and telegraph, from the Mississippi river to the Pacific Ocean. He asks no money or land—no donations or gifts, but that his line of telegraph may be protected by the military posts of the Government. As military posts have been authorized in that territory, he asks that, instead of being placed in large bodies, they may be put in stations of 20 men, at distances of 20 miles apart. Thus, the telegraphs, the mails, and emigrants also, would be protected by the same line of military posts. If this be done, he thinks he can, in two years from this time, have European news published on the Pacific coast in one week from the time of its leaving Europe.

The miscellaneous intelligence is filled with disastrous occurrences. Several destructive fires had occurred in various parts of the Union and in the west; the river had commenced to rise rapidly, and extensive inundations were anticipated. The inland navigation contributes more than its usual quota of fatal accidents. The following are specially noticed:—On the 3rd instant the steamer *Redstone*, from Madison (Ia.) for Cincinnati, with about seventy persons on board, blew up as she was leaving port. The force of the explosion was terrific, and completely shattered the boat, which immediately sank in twenty feet water. Only the captain and clerk were saved, and the former was severely, if not fatally injured. On the 4th the steamer *Glencoe*, of New Orleans, while making her landing at St. Louis, burst all her boilers, and taking fire, burnt to the water's edge. She had 150 passengers, a large number of whom were killed; and three other steamers, lying alongside, sustained considerable damage, and a number of men belonging to those vessels were also killed by the explosion. In other localities disasters of a similar character have been rife. On the 2d instant the steamer *Independence*, with a valuable freight, was totally wrecked at Matagorda. She was run aground in a terrible storm, and went to pieces. The whole cargo, and many of the passengers, were lost. On the 1st instant, as the steamer *City of Richmond* was going up the Bay to New York, a schooner was seen to settle down head foremost; four men were on board forward, when all of a sudden she disappeared. A boat was lowered from the steamer, but none of the crew could be found.

Kossuth, having met with a favourable reception at Mobile, intended to remain there for some days.—*Ibid.*

Mr. Baron Parke made a pun on Monday in the Court of Exchequer, which deserves to be recorded. The learned Baron, alluding to the judgment pronounced in the court by Mr. Baron Martin *in favour of the admission of Jews into Parliament*, stated that his learned brother would in future be styled among the Hebrew fraternity the good Samaritan (Sam Martin.)—*Ibid.*

THE following is part of a reply of the *Times* to a letter of Mr. George Frederick Young, M.P., on the asserted diminution in the consumption of Corn—not very clearly ascertained:—

We have said that it is impossible to prove statistically the exact amount of corn consumed in this country before and since the repeal of the corn law. Many arguments, however, combine to show that even if figures could be produced to prove that the consumption has decreased or become stationary they would be utterly incredible. No one can deny that in the last five years the following phenomena have co-existed—an immense increase in the importation of grain and of all other provisions, a wonderful improvement in the cultivation of the soil, a great fall in the price of corn, a very large augmentation of our imports and exports, a great increase of our shipping inward and outward, a lightening of the burden of taxation, and an unlooked for buoyancy, notwithstanding these changes, in the revenue derived from Customs and Excise. Let any one consider these changes, and then ask himself whether he is conceivable that the consumption of corn can be stationary or decreasing. It is not in order to diminish the yield of our fields that we have imported millions of tons of guano from Peru, and submitted the country to a system of tile draining so extensive that it is even said to have mitigated the severity of our winters and corrected the moisture of our climate. The agriculturists have done what capital, skill, and labour can do to render their land more productive, and their chosen champions and advocates insist that they have failed in their undertaking. Happily they have not, so far as cultivation is concerned, followed their blind political guides, who would have had them despair of their own energies and trust to a return to Protection, an illusion which those who have been trading on it for years dare not even attempt to realize. The powers of the soil have been assiduously stimulated, an immense additional amount of land, hitherto waste, has been taken into corn cultivation, a principal cause of uncertainty of crops has been at an enormous cost in some removed, and we appeal with confidence to the farmers of England whether the result of these things has been a diminution of their produce. How, upon this system, are we to account for the fall of price which has followed upon the increase of importation? The consumption of corn, the fair measure of the effective demand for it, has, on the showing of Mr. Young, remained the same; the supply also, according to him, has not varied, since the excess of foreign importation has been more than compensated by the diminution of home production. Supply and demand remaining constant, what is there to alter the price? Nothing that we know of but a change in the value of the precious metals; but that, if it have taken place, has been in favour of an increase rather than of a fall of prices. The statement of the case involves a flagrant contradiction. To bear out the theory, the price ought never to have fallen. We say nothing here of the absurdity involved in supposing that a whole nation can deceive itself as to the abundance or scarcity of food, and imagine itself to be revelling in plenty while really pining in the jaws of scarcity. The stomach of the nation is but the aggregate of the stomachs of its individual citizens, and in this respect the collective wisdom may be better relied on than any other. The symptoms of scarcity are as well known to the physician and the statesman as those of any other disease of the body material or politic, and those symptoms, in spite of the figures of Mr. Young, exist no longer.—*Times*, April 24.

WE extract the following from the *Times* of 24th April, giving some clue to the possible cause of nothing having been heard from Sir John Franklin or his Arctic Expedition. As the ships seem to have been abandoned, and only one was apparently a wreck—there is still some hope that Sir John, his Officers and brave Crew, may have escaped. The appearance of the ships-build, the fact of the two being seen together on the same iceberg and other circumstances, give colour to the presumption that these were the identical two ships of the Arctic Expedition undertaken by Sir John Franklin:—

Now the statement of Mr. Simpson, the mate of the *Renovation*, appears to us the only one yet made in connexion with the fate of Sir John Franklin which is entitled to much respect. In the first place, it comes to us with as strong a guarantee of the writer's respectability as it is possible to obtain. In the next place, it is not the statement of a single individual. Granted that Mr. Simpson was wrong; but then was Mr. Lynch wrong too? All the watch on duty at the time must have been wrong in company with the mate and passenger on board the *Renovation*. Again, the hour at which the wrecks were discovered—but only the time when the light is observed in the latitudes named. The facts of the statement are condensed in a very few words. About the 20th of April, 1851, the *Renovation*, then fourteen days out from Limerick, on her way to Quebec, fell in with numerous icebergs. The second day after sighting the icebergs the mate had the morning watch. At 6 A.M., the ship was running past a vast mass of ice, about five miles, as it was judged, in length, and at about the distance of five or six miles. The ice at its highest part was about 30 feet high. Mr. Simpson perceived two ships, or rather the remains of two ships, imbedded in this iceberg. The ships were very close together—not above 20 or 30 yards apart. One was on her beam-ends, with her deck towards the *Renovation*. This was the larger one of the two. She looked like a wreck; and at the time seen she had only a few yards from the water's edge. The smaller ship of the two was fixed in the ice in an upright position. She did not wear the appearance of a wreck. She had her topmasts on end with lower and topsailyards across; but no topgallant masts. Her sails were not bent. The mate could not positively say whether they were "ships" or "barques." No trace of a boat was to be discerned—nor of any human being on board either of the two ships. Mr. Simpson very positively states that had any one been on board either of the two ships he must have perceived the *Renovation*, but no signal of any kind was made. At the same time it is stated that the telescope with which the *Renovation's* people were endeavouring to make out the ship was a very indifferent one. The distance, too, was so great that they were not able to distinguish anything but the mast and yards. It was impossible for them to see whether or no any gaffs or smaller spars were in their places. This was the sight which was perceived about this very day last twelve-month by the mate of the *Renovation*, then being somewhere to the southward of Cape Race. He called up Mr. Lynch, a passenger, out of his berth to gaze at the strange spectacle. Every man of the watch was in turn intruited with the telescope, and the result of their observations may be fairly stated somewhat as above. The strangest part of the story remains yet untold, an opportunity such as has not been vouchsafed to the efforts of the civilised world was thrust as it were upon a man who had taken no pains about the matter. Strange to say, such was his apathy, or his stupidity, that he took no more notice of it than though he had been rounding the South Foreland or standing into Cork harbour. The only excuse that can be made for him is that he appears at the time to have been suffering under great bodily indisposition. "I went down," writes, the mate, "and called the master (Mr. Coward) "who was lying very ill in bed, and reported the "circumstance to him. At first he did not speak. "I mentioned it a second time, when he said, '*Never mind.*' . . . We continued our course. "I did not like to incur the responsibility of altering it without the master's sanction, but fully "expected to receive orders to close the vessels." Those orders were never given. So complete was the ignorance of passing events among this class of men that it does not appear that any one on board the ship was aware that a reward had been offered for the discovery of the missing ships and of their crews! . . . . . —*Times*, April 24.

THE following extract from a London Contemporary, is well worth perusal at the present moment, when America and Japan are likely soon either to form a treaty of reciprocity, or else come to an open rupture:—

THE WEST IN THE EAST.—The West has long been precipitating itself on the East. The tide of European influence and ideas has been rushing from Great Britain, as from a focus and centre, to India on the one hand, and to America on the other. Our "factories" in the East have become a dependent empire, almost too unwieldy for us to manage; while our colonies in the West have grown into an independent empire, to compete with its parent in splendour, in influence, and in power. But still the stream runs eastward by a new channel. The western streamers of those great electrical northern lights which we originally sent forth, have circled the world, and arrived at the East by a western route. The two processes are now in operation, distinct from each other, but with results which promise to be similar.

Great Britain has at this moment a new Oriental war upon her hands. We are engaged in full hostilities with the populous and semi-savage kingdom of Birmah. Having possession in India of a rich and immense empire, with which that of Alexander the Great was comparatively worthless, we are from time to time compelled to extend it, under the penalty of losing it. No moderation on our part secures us from insult and aggression. Haughty and but partially informed barbarians foolishly rush into collision with us. The consequence is, that Sir Harry Smith's threat against the Kaffir tribes is realised against the natives of India. They are "eaten up," in whole or in part, at a gulp or piecemeal, as may happen to suit at the particular moment our digestion, our temper, or our convenience. Seldom has the Punjaub are the most recent instances of the fatality of aggrandisement that pursues us. China had previously afforded an example of the same kind; and we had made a meal of the island of Hongkong as an earnest of our capacity, if not of our stomach, for annexation. Birmah promises to be the next instance. Indeed, it is well nigh impossible to foresee any other conclusion to the war that has now commenced, and which has most indubitably been forced upon us by the wilful folly of the Birmese authorities, than an increase of our territory at the expense of that of Birmah. When the strong men of the West settle themselves in the East, quarrels are certain to arise. Out of quarrels come wars; out or wars comes extension of empire; and out of all these, bad as the means may appear, comes the shock that gives an impulse to the civilisation of the long stagnant, purulent, and festering world of Asia. From that impulse there is no knowing what beneficial results are destined to accrue hereafter to the world, and what triumphs of commerce, of art, of science, of literature, of philosophy, of humanity, and of religion may owe their origin and progress to the unavoidable collision of the active Western mind with the sluggish conservatism of the effete and withering East.

Hitherto Great Britain has been almost the only nation that has borne the brunt of this great natural process. The Dutch, the Portuguese, at an early period of European history, when they were more active, enterprising, and commercial than the then circumstances of England allowed her to be, established relations *quasi* amicable and *quasi* hostile with the Japanese and Chinese. The French, also, though less successfully, made an attempt to obtain a footing in the East. But of late years French influence has been reduced to nothing; Portuguese influence has dwindled to a degree suitable to her European importance, and no more; and Dutch influence, though still great, is purely local. British influence has succeeded to them all; and this country has become, for good or for evil, but, as we most conscientiously believe, for more good than evil, the paramount power in the East. We have gone forth conquering and to conquer—not solely by the sword, which we have been slow to use, and which we have only drawn when compelled to do so, but by the force of our ideas. With what advantage to the whole world we have established a western civilisation in the East, this and a succeeding age will abundantly testify. But we are no longer to be the only power that shall play this mighty game. What the sire has done, the son is about to imitate. The ex-

ample set by Great Britain has had its effect upon America. Jonathan is resolved to try his hand at the achievements of John, and the Eagle has to receive a rude shaking from two sides at once.

The discovery of gold in California, and the consequent rapid settlement of a busy population on the western shores of the Pacific, have brought the destined agency to the work. It was foreseen by our sharp and long-sighted children of the United States of America, that a quarrel with China or Japan, or both, would sooner or later be the result of the colonisation of California. The leaders of opinion in America made no secret of their intention to knock at the door of Japan, and to see "what the people were made of." In an article entitled "California and her Asiatic Neighbours," which appeared in this Journal so far back as August, 1850, we drew the attention of the English public for the first time to this subject, and stated, on the authority of American letters and journals, what the Americans intended to do, and their reasons for doing it, as well as the provocation or the facility which California would afford them for the purpose. Subsequently to that period, a slight attempt was made by the British Government, while Lord Palmerston held the seals of the Foreign Office, to interfere in the empire of Japan to behave in a neighbourly manner to the rest of the world. The attempt, however, was not sufficiently bold. The Government was not strong enough in the consciousness of its right; nor was the Minister authorised to the proper extent by the public feeling, or the public appetite for probable wars, to pick a quarrel with Japan. Consequently, the hint that Lord Palmerston gave remained ineffective. Japan took no notice of us or of the outer world, and continued to be "the great unknown" that it always was—shut itself up against the ideas, the commerce, and the necessities of the world; afforded no aid to the general work of mankind; contributed nothing to the police of nations or the security of the seas, and treated all other nations, except China, as barbarians and as foes. But, in our default, the United States, a great commercial and go-ahead people, having no public debt and no public scruple, and possessing both the power and the will to be aggressive, have, as we stated they would merely two years ago, finally determined that Japan, by fair means or by foul, shall be compelled to do its duty to the rest of the world. At a first glance the morality of such a proceeding may appear questionable; but, when more maturely considered, its inevitable necessity, either by means of the United States or of ourselves, become so obvious, that the wonder is, not that the feat is attempted now, but that it was not accomplished long ago.

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—*Illustrated London News*, April 17.

It is said "that the mills at present at work are in a highly prosperous condition, and that the prospects for the future are even still better. The vicinity of Quartzburg abounds in rich veins, and the placer diggings, when there is sufficient water to work them, yield very abundantly. The Texas vein, the Spring vein and the Washington vein are all exceeding richness, and all that is necessary to develope their treasures is a small sufficient power. Those already in operation are too light. A large mill erected at some point on the Merced, with a number of stampers and power to crush for all three veins, would be a capital investment. Goddard's Amalgamator seems to work advantageously, and will of course supersede the shaking tables, which are worse than worthless—and have proved ruinous to many companies."—*San Francisco Daily Herald.*

EXPORT OF GOLD DUST FOR THE QUARTER terminating March 31st, 1852, (as per Ship's Manifests)—

Where to.	*January.*	*February.*	*March.*	*Total.*
Panama.	1,050,000	1,667,300	2,560,000	7,277,300
San Juan del S.	88,620	190,012	54,071	332,703
Hongkong,	—	26,330	—	26,330
Manila,	—	49,853	—	49,850
Valparaiso,	—	—	20,519	20,519
Costa Rica,	—	—	4,000	4,000
			Total	Drs. 7,710,932

—*Ibid.*

NEWS SUMMARY.—There has been a marked improvement in business throughout the State within the present month. The rains are now over, although the weather has not yet become settled. From North to South in the mining districts labor is realizing uniform success, and the quantities of the precious metal which have been put into circulation or have passed through this city, afford the best indication of the prosperity of the times.

An exciting race came off at Los Angeles on the 21st ulmt, between a California horse and a Sydney mare. About Drs. 50,000 changed hands on the occasion. The distance was nine miles—time 19 minutes and 20 seconds. The Sydney mare was the winner.

Vessels from the Society Islands bring us tidings of the progress of the revolt against the authority of Queen Pomare. The disaffection was general in the group, and in Huehuia the most active hostilities were fermenting. Queen Pomare had applied to the French, English and American authorities at Tahiti for protection against her rebellious subjects, but they declined to interfere.

A bloody massacre took place at Sitka, R. A., on the 22d ultimo. Forty-six Indians of the Starkin tribe, while on a visit to the Sitka or Colusa tribe, were inhumanly butchered by the latter. Indian vengeance has probably ere this been taken.

The emigration to this country continues with unabated spirit. Hundreds of Chinese arrive in every vessel from Hongkong, and almost instantly on arrival, wend their way to the mines. The South American ports furnish their quota of the tide of humanity setting towards our hospitable shores. The best evidence of the growing interest which is felt in our new State, is the spirit of content which is manifested by all classes at the present time, and the comparatively few departures from our shores. The *Northerner* takes away to-day only 200 passengers.

A piece of gold weighing 305 ounces and 11 dwts., *solid* and shining, was found near Sonora, on the 20th ultimo. This is the largest lump of pure gold ever found in California.

Two fine clippers have arrived in our harbor within the past week. The *Hurricane*, after a passage of 120 days from New York and 61 *days from Rio Janeiro*. The *Invincible* arrived on the 13th, 114 days from New York.—*Ibid.*

INDIAN MASSACRE AT THE RUSSIAN SETTLEMENTS.—By the bark *Buckus*, Capt. Savage, which arrived yesterday from Sitka, R. A. S., we have intelligence of a terrible massacre committed by a tribe of Indians near Sitka, on the 22d ultimo. The particulars, for which we are indebted to Mr. Young, first officer of the B., are these: Fifty Indians of the Starkin tribe visited the Sitka or Colusa tribe, by special invitation, and while engaged in a dance they were attacked by the Sitka Indians and forty-six of their number inhumanly murdered. The other four made their escape, and had not been found when the *Buckus* sailed. It was supposed the Starkins, to the number of five thousand, would soon attack the Sitkas, who number only two thousand, and massacre the whole tribe for their treachery.

Mr. Young reports the Indians to be very fierce and warlike, but under good subjection by the Russians, who have a stockade fort built in the town of Sitka, half of which is occupied by them and the other by the Indians. At a certain hour a bell is rung, after which no Indians are allowed in the part occupied by the Russians.

The weather at Sitka was very cold with snow, ice and hail almost incessantly. Mr. Young has brought down a quantity of fresh Halibut in ice, the first ever brought to this market.—*Daily Alta California.*

THE LATE ERUPTION.—We have no detailed account of the further progress of the eruption on Hawaii; but from various allusions in letters received from that quarter, we learn that the activity of the crater has greatly abated, and the river of lava ceased to flow after reaching within seven miles of Hilo.

A gentleman from Honolulu visited the seat of the eruption, and got within about fifty rods of the magnificent column where it burst forth. He represents it as four hundred feet in diameter and seven hundred feet high. Other jets in the vicinity, of less magnitude, were constantly playing, and the combined action was terrific beyond description.—*Ibid.*

A DISCOVERY INTERESTING TO FLORISTS.—A most beautiful and interesting discovery has lately been made by a celebrated Parisian horticulturist. The Paris correspondent of the St. Louis Republican thus writes:

I was persuaded to go to his rooms a few days since, and I assure you I had no reason to regret the long walk I had taken. Beneath a large glass case four or five feet in height and as many in circumference, were placed pots of roses, jasmines, pinks, dahlias, china asters, &c., all in bud. By means of a certain gas, invented by himself, and which is made to pass by a gutta percha tube to any pot required, M. Hobart causes the instantaneous blooming of the flowers. The ladies in the room asked successively for roses, dahlias and jasmines, and saw them burst into full bloom and beauty in a second. It was really wonderful. M. Hobart is now trying to improve on his discovery, and to make the gas more portable and its application less visible. The secret is his, of course, and his rooms are crowded every day with the most delighted spectators. I wish I could send you the lovely camella I received, which, when asked for, was so tightly enveloped in the green leaves of its calix that the colors of its flower could not even be guessed at; and the request was hardly out of my lips when the beautiful white camella was in my hand. When he has made a little more progress, M. Hobart intends to get out a patent, and deliver his discovery to the public.—*Ibid.*

The news that the "rebels" had made a sortie from Yung-ngán Chau would appear to have been well founded; for they are next heard of on their way to the Kweilin, the capital of the province, which, during the last twelve months, has been several times reported to have been captured, and which now seems to be actually, and for the first time, menaced by the "insurgents" But it may be questioned by any considerable body of them has yet approached within sight of it.

Several encounters are reported to have taken place during the past month in the district of Yungsoh, immediately to the north of Yung-ngán, but their most important result has been an arrow wound in the ankle, or some other part of the body not generally considered mortal, received by the Manchu General Wurántai, which through unskilful treatment caused his death, at the city of Yang-sóh, on the 8th of this month (May.) The loss is probably the greatest that the Emperor has yet sustained by the "rebellion:" for Wurántai was not only a skilful and efficient general, but a favourite with the people, and in the confidence of the Mandarins, who inwardly as well as outwardly mourn his loss. It is said that Sú has, since the death of Wurántai, passed into the disturbed district of Kwang-sí; and it is certain that several bodies of troops have returned thence to Canton. We leave our readers to draw their own inferences from the last fact.—*China Mail*, May 27.

(From the Chinese Repository.)

The Army of the Chinese Empire: its two great divisions, the Bannermen or National Guard, and the Green Standard or Provincial Troops; their organization, locations, pay, condition, &c.

By T. F. WADE.

(Continued from No. 98.)

In the Mausoles, both of Chihli and Manchuria, officers are made more than elsewhere, in right of descent. In Chihli, the *tsung-kuán* rises from an under-secretary of Boards or Guards, or *tsáuling* from Peking; the *zihkáng* rises from the *fángyú* who has a plea of hereditary tenure if his family have been in office over two generations, or for eighty years. In the nomad tribes, which have been only in part organized as military bodies, the promotion seems to be given as much as possible within themselves. In almost all Banner appointments, regard is had to the Wing, the Banner, or the *tsoling* company, as a ground of preference.

In appointments not to the highest commands, the nomination of candidates, or duty of presenting them to the emperor, is vested according to circumstances. Ministers-extraordinaire are presented by Captains-general of Guards. Officers of the Leading Division, from *ta'anling* down, by their own Captains-general; of the Flank Division by the same, but of the same wing or Banner with the candidate. The *tátung* of the Banners present all of the *hiduki*, or Paid Force, and all *hiehling*, *ta'anling*, *tsungkuán*, *chingshau yú*, and *fángshan yú*, with a few exceptions, throughout the empire; the *tsungling* of Guards have a voice in the nomination of the *chingshau yú*, at Teh-shan, Tsangchau, Páuting, and Tai-yuen; and of the *fángshan yú* at Kúpeh k'au and eleven other garrisons in the Cordon. *Ching-mun ll* of Gendarmery, and *tsoling* not hereditary, of Banner corps in Peking, are presented by *tátung*; and *tsoling* of garrisons without, but on the motion of the Board of War; *tsoling* of the Imperial Clan by the Clan Court, without reference to the *tátung*. In the Gendarmery, the *yih-yú* assistant *yih-yú*, *yieh-yú*, *fu-yú*, and warders, are presented by the *tsungling*, or Captain-general. Officers of the Light, Artillery, and Yuen-ming Yuen Divisions, by the Minister superintending. Officers of the *pán-i* of the 5 Banners inferior, by the *tátung* of their Banners, at the instance of the nobles, to whom they may be attached. The *tátung*, or *fu-tátung*, of the Banner of the day, for the year, presents the *tsungkuán* of the Alarm Station, the *tsungkwán* of Chahar nomads, all officers under the Jeh-ho *tátung*, and at Tehshih k'au, also those of Mih-yun and Shán-hái kwán, but at the instance of the Board of War, which also moves first in the case of the *hiehling* and *tsoling* of Suiyuen, and of all Banner marine officers, and of the *tsungkwán* and *yihchang* of the horse and camel depôts, and cattle pastures. The Banner for the year introduces the *ching-shan yú*, *hiehling* and *fáng-shan yú* of Shingking and Ningsia, and *fáng-yú* of Lowanyú, and the Manchurian marine. The senior members of the Board of War, all officers of Urumtsi, and all *hiehling*

(Continued from No. 91.)

THE following is an abridgment of a curious Latin Manuscript entitled AGREEMENT OF THE CHRONOLOGY of the Chinese Annals, with the *Epocha* of Ancient History, &c., and is annexed to the *History of the Conquest of China by the Manchew Tartars*, dating from the Universal Deluge until the Birth of the Saviour of the World. The dates as will be perceived extend far higher than those of our version of the Bible, and approach more nearly to those of the Jewish computation. It will be useful to compare with other chronological tables extant, amongst which there is such a diversity of dates:

	Years before J. C.
Alexander conquers the Persians a third time at Arbela,	
An eclipse of the moon took place before the battle which is estimated by calculation to have occurred on the 20th September,	331
Alexandria in Egypt founded,	
The Callipian period of 76 years established, being formed of four lunar cycles.	330
Darius Codomanus dies	
Alexander the Great dies	324
Ptolemy Lagidæ, First Grecian, King of Egypt,	
He carried 100,000 Jews captive down into Egypt.	320
CHIN-TSUNG-YANG, 85th Emperor of China, and 34th of the 3d Dynasty,	
Instead of profiting by the constant wars of his factious Vassals, so that he might regain his authority, always kept in a shameful inactivity, that hastened the downfall of his Dynasty.	
Cassander, King of Macedon,	317
Agathocles son of a potter, tyrant of Syracuse,	
The City of Rhodes, partly overthrown by a violent inundation of the Sea,	315
NAN-YANG, 89th Emperor of China, 35th of the 3d Dynasty,	314
Strictly speaking He only possessed the outward trappings of Royalty. Under his reign a soldier, of bravery and reputation, named Tien Tan, who had become Governor of the City of Tsié-mé, in the principality of Tsí, made use of the same stratagem (in the year 275 B.C.,) that Hannibal employed sixty-one years afterwards in Italy. This Governor had torches of bituminous wood and sulphured tow tied to the horns and tails of several Oxen, that they suddenly set on fire in the midst of a dark night. The garrison consisting of 5,000 men drove the enraged animals towards the camp of the besiegers, threw it into confusion, and not only raised the siege from the City, but delivered the whole principality of Tsí from the enemy that had taken possession of it.	
Seleucus Nicanor, King of Syria,	312
Æra of the Seleucidæ in Syria,	
Antigonus, King of Asia,	311
Æra of the Seleucidæ at Babylon,	
Agathocles conquered, and hard pressed by the Carthaginians at Syracuse, embarks suddenly, and conquers them in turn near to Carthage,	310
Eclipse of the Sun, a short time before this victory on the 15th August,	
Hamilcar defeated and slain at Syracuse,	309
Demetrius of Phalerum flees from Athens into Egypt, where Ptolemy made him his librarian,	
A Treaty of Alliance formed between the Jews and the Lacedemonians, equally useless to both nations,	307
Antioch founded by Seleucus, who so named it, in memory of his son Antiochus, one of the favorites of Alexander the Great,	
Demetrius Poliorcetes, King of Macedon,	301
Archiacedes born,	294
Ptolemy Philadelphus reigns alone in Egypt,	289
The Seventy Interpreters that Ptolemy had requested, arrived in Alexandria, and began to translate the Holy Scriptures into Greek,	284
Callimachus, Second Librarian at Alexandria,	
Theocritus flourished at this period,	284
Manethon wrote his history of Egypt,	
Phileterus, an Eunuch and treasurer of *Lysimachus*, makes himself Prince of Pergamus,	283
Antiochus Soter, 2d King of Syria,	
Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, comes to the succour of the Tarentines,	281
The Gauls established themselves in Asia in the country called after them Galatia,	278
Pyrrhus conquered by the Romans, retires to his own country,	274
Hiero, second of the name, King of Syracuse,	269
This Prince at first hostile to the Romans, became their most faithful ally, as soon as he had opportunity to know them well.	
Punic War the first begun,	264
Antiochus surnamed the God, 3d King of Syria,	
Eumenes, nephew of Phileterus, Prince of Pergamus,	262
C. Duilius, beats the Carthaginians at Sea; The Romans show themselves to be Romans everywhere,	260
Regulus, a prisoner to the Carthaginians, and their Ambassador to Rome to sue for peace, counsels the Senate to continue the war, and returns a prisoner to Carthage,	255
Arsaces, 1st King of Parthia, a nation at that time little known, since highly renowned,	254
TCHANG-SIANG-YANG, 90th Emperor of China, and the 1st of the 4th Dynasty called Tsin,	249
His father Tchao-siang-wang had been unable to effect the great project he had formed to ascend the throne by usurpation. This prince succeeded, he seized the only remaining Prince of the Tchou Dynasty and proclaimed himself Emperor. He reigned only three months.	
Ptolemy Evergetes, 3d Greek King of Egypt,	
Seleucus Callinicus, 4th King of Syria,	247
Eratosthenes, 3d Librarian at Alexandria,	
Ptolemy sets out to pillage Asia,	
This Prince brought back to Egypt the greater part of the spoils that Cambyses, King of Persia had carried out of it at his conquest of Egypt. It is for this the Egyptians full of gratitude on his return, called him Euergetes and Benefactor.	246
TCHIN-YANG or TSIN-CHI-HOANG-TI, 91st Emperor of China, and 2d of the 4th Dynasty,	
The reign of this Prince, one of the most memorable of Chinese History. Only thirteen years of age when he ascended the throne, he immediately set about carrying out the ambitious projects of his father, who aimed at reducing into so many provinces the several principalities of the Empire. In the first place in order to protect the Empire from the sudden irruptions of the Tartars, he engaged several of the Vassal Princes to build, conjointly with himself that immense wall, eight hundred leagues in length, which serves as a rampart for China on its Northern boundary. He subsequently fought most sanguinary wars with different Princes of the Empire, which were sometimes successful, sometimes unfortunate, but terminated at length to his advantage.	
After having broken up the different feudatory kingdoms of the interior of the Empire, He ordained that the Princes of the imperial house, should in future only enjoy titles of honour without sovereignty. The laws of the principality of Tsin became universal throughout the provinces, and the jurisdiction was everywhere the same. To him is chiefly to be attributed the pompous ceremonial of the Chinese Court, which he thought important to enhance the splendour and renown of the imperial majesty.	
Independently of the Principalities extinguished at the cost of a million Chinese lives, history records many odious traits of his character. Some of the principal are, *Firstly*, The mode in which he punished the liberty of the Mandarins who represented to him his duty in regard to his mother whom he had banished. He put twenty seven of these public censors to death one after another. But the twenty-eighth carried his point. He saved his own life and the Empress mother returned to Court.	
Secondly, The order he gave to burn all the ancient books; *in order to take care*, said his Prime Minister, *that the taste of antiquity condemn not modern usages, and censure the policy of the Emperor.*	
Thirdly, The credulity of this Prince in regard to a set of knaves who promised him a life of immortality in this world if he would make use of the juice of a wonderful plant that he must go and gather in the land of spirits. In order to become acquainted with these spirits, it was necessary that his Majesty should continually send forward into their island, several thousand young men and girls, who would find there an agreeable abode. This project, wild as it was, was approved of by the Emperor, the embarkation was ordered, and was soon after succeeded by a most melancholy shipwreck. It is true that ancient writers have written that the little fleet effected a landing on Japan, uninhabited before those times, and that modern Japanese are descendants of that small Chinese Colony: but the learned men of China do not consider this opinion tenable.	

(To be continued.)

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 17TH JUNE, 1852.

THE weather of the last week has been unusually cold for the season of the year—with the single exception of yesterday, when prior to the heavy shower of rain that fell during the afternoon, the Thermometer attained a height of 86°. Both cotton and paddy crops look well after the occasional showers that have fallen during the last fortnight.

TABLE

MEAN DAILY READINGS

OF

BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

JUNE.		BAROMETER.		ANEROID	THERMO-METER.		WIND.		RAIN.	
Day of Month.	*Day of Week.*	1852	*Mean of 3 years*	1852	1852	*Mean of 3 years*	1852	1851	1852	*Mean of 3 years*
11	F.	29.93	29.97	29.83	70.0	71.0	S.	E.S.E.	0.00	0.00
12	S.	29.93	29.91	29.74	67.0	68.3	E. to S.	E.	0.10	0.03
13	Sy.	29.84	29.86	29.71	71.5	72.3	S. to N.E.	S.E.	0.05	0.01
14	M.	29.90	29.90	29.76	69.5	71.3	N. to N.W.	E.N.E. to N.E.	0.05	0.03
15	Tu.	29.91	29.89	29.78	72.5	76.6	S. to S.S.E.	E.	0.00	0.00
16	W.	29.93	29.96	29.77	77.0	76.5	S.S.E.	S.E.	0.02	0.01
17	Th.	29.74	29.88	29.56	81.0	79.0	S.W. to S.	S.	0.00	0.01
Shanghae, 18th June, 1852.			Mean		73.0	73.5		Total	0.22	0.17

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the mean of two observations taken daily, and have no reference to the maximum and minimum readings.

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Duckess of Lancaster*, from Liverpool:—

Grey Shirtings	50,000 pieces.
White Shirtings	2,500 ,,
Fancy Cottons	3,010 ,,
Printed Cottons	1,000 ,,
Colored Cottons	4,383 ,,
White Twills	330 ,,
Woollens	253 chests.
Camlets	6,887 ,,
Spanish Stripes	1,150 ,,
Velveteens	1,890 pieces.
Chintzes	1,000 ,,
Glass Ware	34 pkgs.
Beer	5 casks.
Wearing Apparel	1 box.

For Re-exportation.

Woollens	21 cases.
Camlets	12 boxes.

Per *Challenger*, from London:—

Grey Shirtings	73,800 pieces.
White Shirtings	5,690 ,,
Fancy Cottons	256 ,,
Colored Cottons	1,000 ,,
Printed Cottons	300 ,,
Chintzes	1,870 ,,
Dyed Cottons	2,000 ,,
Spanish Stripes	1,100 ,,
Camlets	100 ,,
Long Ells	1,000 ,,
Buttons (value Drs. 2,240)	
Cotton Goods (value Drs. 1,750)	
Lead	375 piculs.
Flints	500 ,,
Beer (private stores)	54 cases.
Stationary	14 ,,
Fish	20 ,,
Hardware	24 ,,
Biscuits	3 ,,
Personal Stores	150 pkgs.
Wine	12 cases.

For Re-exportation.

Spanish Stripes	4 pkgs.
Long Ells	50 ,,

Per *Equator*, from Amoy:—

White Shirtings	2,800 pieces.
Grey Shirtings	1,000 ,,
Sandalwood (weight unknown)	1,860 ,,

Per *Nightingale*, from Hongkong:—

Domestics	7,915 pieces.
Lead	432 pigs.
Grey Shirtings	2,430 pieces.
Printed Cottons (paid in Canton)	500 ,,
Velvets (paid in Canton)	236 ,,
Fans	5,833 mats.
	56 cases.
Gum	8 ,,
Cloves	5 ,,
Bicho de Mar	15 ,,
Putchuck	20 ,,
Prussian Blue	16 ,,
Matting	647 rolls.
Twine	15 pkgs.
Sundries	100 ,,

For Re-exportation.

Fire Crackers	3,000 boxes.
Cassia	6,000 mats.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per *Balmoral*, for London:—

China Ware	402 pkgs.

Per *Thomasine*, for New York:—

Sundries	25 cases.

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

June 11,	Thomasine,	*for* New York.
14,	Roman, (Am.)	,, Hongkong.
15,	Balmoral,	,, London.
16,	Eliza,	,, Hongkong.
17,	Arabia,	,, Sydney.
18,	Lady Mary Wood, str.,	,, Hongkong.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*.—Countess of Seafield, and John Bunyan.

Liverpool.—Androklos, Cambalu, Champion, Crisis, Earl of Chester, and Frances Barclay.

Bombay.—Argenis.

Singapore.—Dewan, Gem, and Menam.

Hongkong.—Audax, Iona, Island Queen, Nymph, Minna, and Susan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines*; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York*. For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai*.

N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

NOW READY

BILLS OF LADING for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Vessels. In three several forms viz.:

One for the COAST.

One for the STRAITS.

One for SUEZ, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON.

ALSO,

BILLS OF EXCHANGE in books of 100 sets each.

Shanghai, May 8th, 1852.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rtg.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
June 13	Helen Mary	B. bark	379	Legg	Amoy	May 20	Ballast	Holliday, Wise & Co.
,, 13	Equator	B. brig	325	Carter	Amoy	May 28	Sundries	Smith, Kennedy & Co.
,, 12	Howqua	A. ship	583	Mackenzie	New York	Feb. 22	Sundries	Russell & Co.
,, 12	Nightingale	A. ship	1066	Flak	Hongkong	June 3	Sundries	Bull, Nye & Co.
,, 15	Lady Mary Wood	B. str.	650	Jamieson	Hongkong	June 10	Opium	P. & O. Co.'s Agents.
,, 15	Viscount Sandon	B. ship	614	Marsh	Singapore	May 22	Sundries	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
,, 15	Bride	B. brig	179	Doble	Bombay	Mar. 23	Opium	Cowasjee Pallanjee & Co.
,, 16	Brenda	A. schr	209	Allen	Hongkong	May 28	Sundries	Russell & Co.
,, 17	Hannibal	B. ship	576	Walker	London	Feb. 16	Sundries	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
,, 17	Helen Lindsay	B. bark	544	Stacey	Hongkong	June 6	Sundries	Reiss and Co.
,, 17	Niagara	B. bark	336	Shewan	Singapore	May 22	Sundries	Order.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rtg.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
June 13	Balmoral	B. ship	336	Budge	London	Tea, &c.	Augustine Heard & Co.
,, 16	Eliza	B. brig	143	Lange	Hongkong	Ballast	P. & D. N. Camajee and Co.
,, 17	Arabia	B. bark	361	Davis	N. S. Wales	Tea, &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 17	Lady Mary Wood	B. str	650	Jamieson	Hongkong	Silk, &c.	P. & O. Co.'s Agents.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Custom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Brenda	210	June 16	A. schr	209	Allen	Russell and Co.	Hongkong	Early
Bride	179	June 15	B. brig	179	Doble	Cowasjee Pallanjee & Co.		
British Sovereign	638	May 17	B. bark	430	Harris	Dent, Beale & Co.		
Challenger	656	June 11	B. ship	608	Killick	Lindsay & Co.		
Dss. of Lancaster	635	June 10	B. bark	463	Stevenson	Rathbones, W. & Co.		
Equator	657	June 11	B. brig	325	Carter	Smith, Kennedy & Co.		
Hannibal		June 17	B. ship	576	Walker	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Helen Lindsay		June 17	B. bark	544	Stacey	Reiss and Co.		
Helen Mary	636	June 13	B. bark	397	Legg	Holliday, Wise & Co.		
Howqua		June 12	A. ship	583	Mackenzie	Russell and Co.		
John Bertram	208	June 2	A. ship	1164	Lendholm	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Early
Niagara		June 17	B. bark	336	Shewan	Order.		
Nightingale	209	June 12	A. ship	1066	Flak	Bull, Nye and Co.		
Sea Breeze	205	May 6	A. bark	311	Brown	Russell & Co.	Refitting	
Sir Henry Pottinger	654	May 26	B. bark	336	Conway	Dent, Beale & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Sophie		May 20	Sw. bk.	434	Kleman	Lindsay & Co.	London	Early
Versailles	207	May 31	A. ship	647	Frost	Russell & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Viscount Sandon	639	June 15	B. ship	614	Marsh	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Voyageur	633	May 24	B. bark	394	Pirouet	Dent, Beale and Co.		

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	H. Murey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales.
Year 1844-45					3,036,800							763,884	3,800,637	6,438
Year 1845-46	8,027,807	610,858	80,963	6,649	8,726,065	937,034	379,365	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,723,923	12,450,988	13,102
Year 1846-47	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,430	149,634	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48	11,441,440	343,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,485	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,126	15,711,162	21,176
Year 1848-49	11,163,686	593,322	90,429	.....	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,345	878,671	458,634	6,449,637	18,303,974	18,134
Year 1849-50	15,422,745	1,125,396	75,300	35,816	16,659,257	556,445	318,409	1,353,043	2,809,545	683,548	337,126	6,258,118	22,969,870	13,223
Year 1850-51	24,551,030	664,962	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,459,333	1,451,798	604,485	10,787,734	36,732,540	17,343

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Murey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48	10,633,434	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49	10,337,449	18,400	85,523	.....	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	895,495	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50	13,037,125	229,503	.....	33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	.....	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51	18,573,386	591,292	376,585	280,033	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	149,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,325

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Seasons	Congou and Souchong.	H. Murey and Pekoe.	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48	226,626	.....	.....	226,626	104,767	755,559	122,866	246,069	176,036	113,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	.....
Year 1848-49	614,548	.....	1,709	616,257	137,697	1,343,725	121,090	348,121	167,133	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	25
Year 1849-50	1,648,829	.....	.....	1,648,829	181,748	2,398,611	190,753	354,026	468,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51	3,690,093	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE, FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO 30th JUNE, 1851.

Destination	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Murey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain	50	18,573,386	591,292	376,585	280,033	19,823,316	159,741	16,746	163,983	721,327	660,626	149,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,325
United States	20	3,690,093	&	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	1,795,227	264,441	3,378,296	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Australia	8	351,000	60,330	1,300	600	413,230	2,000	777,100	2,300	.....	12,000	2,700	796,100	1,209,300	.....
Coastwise	21	1,694,969	13,310	18,313	.....	1,726,791	99,690	204,493	29,900	259,130	28,109	11,370	633,593	2,360,384	1,070
California	4	39,600	&	.....	.....	39,600	.....	400	16,200	89,600	43,700	7,000	156,900	196,500	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	103	24,551,030	664,962	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	2,793,876	476,824	4,459,333	1,451,798	604,485	10,787,734	36,732,540	17,343

The above Statement does not include the following vessels loaded for the CONTINENT OF EUROPE, viz., *Adriana Jacobus*, *Lively*, and *Pondicherry*.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1848-49	33,877,570	.....	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,631,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,863	619,723	3,656,606	8,435,316	47,107,914	17,728
Year 1849-50	39,553,800	.....	1,231,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	.....	2,447,400	45,848,800	18,300	918,100	.....	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,600	53,969,300	16,136
Year 1850-51	46,193,800	16,900	1,772,600	2,360,500	1,301,900	716,100	20,900	3,307,900	55,690,800	170,700	707,700	53,000	2,145,800	368,400	4,605,000	8,056,600	63,753,400	21,548
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Year 1850-51, Increase	6,641,600	16,900	531,300	572,400	686,100	498,200	20,900	860,500	10,847,900	158,300	.....	53,000	115,800	56,300	.....	.....	10,784,100	5,814
Year 1850-51, Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	210,800	.....	.....	.....	236,300	63,800	.....	.....

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Murey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Cases	Silk Piculs	Nankeens	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Bales
In 10 Vessels		1851	*July Total*													5,006,423	2,923					145
In 9 ,,			*Aug.* ,,													3,266,833	2,870			1 box	3 pkgs.	6
In 8 ,,			*Sept.* ,,													3,612,389	1,196				71 pcls.	
In 11 ,,			*Oct.* ,,													4,880,627	2,850					85
In 7 ,,			*Nov.* ,,													3,117,493	2,396	13.00				41
In 5 ,,			*Dec.* ,,													2,510,176	1,025	4				49
In 3 Vessels		1852	*Jan. Total*													750,146	946			2 cases	10 cases	
In 2 ,,			*Feby.* ,,													1,010,300	169					
In 3 ,,			*March* ,,													1,818,911	884					218
In 3 ,,			*April* ,,													1,765,423	1,548					
In 1 ,,			*May* ,,													700,000	83					
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,938,122	16,690	.....	.....	.....	.....	374
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	256,630	.....	.....	69.60	.....	25 pkgs.	10 pkg.
June 15	Balmoral	336	London																			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou and Souchong	Oolong	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silks. Pieces	Raw Silk Cases	Raw Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods.
In 3 Vessels		1851	*Aug. Total*	429,000		60,600	489,500	74,100	81,800	70,000	549,100	77,700	147,100	999,800	1,489,300				
In 4 ,,			*Sept.* ,,	280,400	13,500	.....	293,900	120,300	175,100	87,100	1,251,900	214,800	906,500	2,144,300	2,448,100				
In 5 ,,			*Oct.* ,,	515,700	127,600	300	643,600	287,300	277,100	126,700	1,600,400	189,800	374,400	3,325,800	3,169,400	1,150	70		
In 6 ,,			*Nov.* ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,351,400		93	11.94	
In 6 ,,			*Dec.* ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,423,913			13.99	
In 4 ,,		1852	*Jany. Total*	175,800	23,300	.....	199,100	253,000	270,200	56,600	564,300	75,700	177,700	1,328,500	1,527,600				
In 3 ,,			*Feby.* ,,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,570,700	1,825		17.60	
In 1 ,,			*April* ,,	189,749	.....	.....	189,749	20,428	19,651	10,211	141,303	10,695	33,643	239,931	428,980		9	3.46	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,410,493	.....	.....	.....	.....
June 10	Thomasine	363	New York												358,447				21 cases

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total Pounds	Silk Bales	Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens
In 1 Vessel		1851	*Sep. Total*													397,792				
In 5 ,,			*Oct.* ,,													1,147,152				
In 3 ,,			*Nov.* ,,													451,628				
In 1 ,,			*Dec.* ,,													432,091			2 cases	1 case
In 2 ,,		1852	*March Total*													300,818				
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,729,581	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
May 13	Solide	338	Port Phillip													313,528				
June 17	Arabia	385	Sydney																	

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO CONTINENT, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales
Augt. 20	John Spencer	452	Rotterdam													583,070	
Nov. 15	Annette Gilbert	483	Do.													230,575	
Dec. 31	Druid	343	Do.													239,214	

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